

PUBLISHED DAILY IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, JANEVILLE, WIS., BY THOMSON & ROBERTS.

As terms of the Daily Gazette are as follows, OADR.
THE CITY, by cariers, per year \$7.00
MAIL, ONE YEAR, 1.00
THREE MONTHS, 0.00
T. H. THOMSON, 1.00
W. G. ROBERTS. 1.00

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

THE NEWS

Our dispatches open with the declaration that General Grant regards the attack upon Petersburg, as demonstrating that Lee had not weakened his army by sending raid into Pennsylvania.

The New York *Advertiser* dispatches from Washington hint at another change of commander of the Army of the Potomac, as that Hooker is to take the place of Meade. It is doubtful if there is any truth in the rumor.

We have the news that General Kelly has whipped the rebels at Cumberland, and recovered a large amount of property stolen in Pennsylvania. The fight is described as a severe one, lasting several hours.

The rebel raid into Pennsylvania has again dwindled down to nothing. Simon Cameron asks that Gen. Couch may be removed and Gen. Caldwell appointed in his place.

The Atlanta *Appeal* of the 24th admits a loss of 6,000 in the battle of Peach Tree Creek on the 20th, and says at the ratio Hood has been fighting since he took command, the rebel army will last just three weeks.

From Grant we get nothing at all. Some of our exchanges have information that the Federal losses at Petersburg on Saturday last, are not near as heavy as at first reported, and that 2,500 will cover them.

Gold closed at 2.56

In Germantown, Pennsylvania, the other day, some small boys were sitting on the sidewalk near the railroad depot, making a kite; and as they were shaping the paper for it, a citizen passing along that way saw among the covering intended for the sticks, a five hundred dollar United States Five-twenty bond. He took the bond and went with the boys to their home and there learned that a woman belonging to the house had found it in the street. She did not know its character, and picked it up because there were pretty pictures upon it. The owner of the bond, living in the neighborhood, had lost it from his pocket, and had returned to the city after it. He recovered his property.

REV. Solla Martin, the (colored) Pastor of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, in New York, writes to the *Liberator* as follows: "I am for Mr. Lincoln against copperheadism, as threatened in a coalition with Mr. Fremont. As a negro, I am for the man whose party and policy have given us a free capital, a confiscation law, and a proclamation of freedom."

A DROUGHT similar to that in the United States prevails in England and Ireland. For nearly a month ending July 12th, no rain had fallen and the crops were withering. The weather is unusually hot and sultry, and the farmers apprehend the worst results unless rain speedily appear.

The father of Joseph Howard, Jr., of the forged Presidential proclamation, accompanied by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, have had interviews with the President, to procure the release of the offender from Fort Delaware. We are not apprised of the result of their mission.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. Howard, who has been assigned to the command of the corps of the late General McPherson, is one of the most popular and efficient commanders in the service. He is called "the Havoc of the war," in testimony of his exemplary conduct and devotion to his spirit.

A COPPERHEAD had troubled with his treacherous talk family in Keokuk, Iowa, the youngest member of whom was a little girl of three years. She said to him at one of his visits: "Do home, top-pey head; do home twick." He left.

Mr. WILLIAM E. S. WHITMAN, of Augusta, is engaged in writing a history of what Maine has done in the war.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing of General Bully Smith's resignation, says:

"The fact that General Smith had trouble with both Generals Butler and Meade, is too notorious to be denied. It was known that there had been, for some time, hardly any personal and very little official intercourse between him and the Generals mentioned. Of the character of the troubles I know only that those with General Butler were of a personal nature."

A MAN named Isaac Beecher, a prominent citizen of Cottontown, in this country, was killed in a quarrel with some drunken soldiers. He was stabbed in the neck, just above the sternum, cutting the carotid artery, by a member of the 8th regiment from Green Bay, causing his death almost instantly. Five soldiers concerned in the affair have been arrested, and the person who struck the blow confesses but refuses to give his name. There is great excitement and some talk of lynching, but it is believed that the law will be allowed to take its course.—*Madison Journal*.

PARTICIPATING INSURANCE.

The insured receive back seventy-five per cent. of the net profits. The Security Insurance Company, of New York, now have a paid up cash capital of one million dollars, being the largest capital of any participating company in the country, in addition to this they have a cash surplus of three hundred thousand dollars. This company divided last year to policy holders a larger per cent. than any of the other participating companies, and stands among the heaviest and soundest institutions in New York. They will insure merchandise, buildings and other insurable property. E. L. Dixock is the agent for Janesville and vicinity.

A CONVENTION of the publishers and job printers of New Hampshire, held at Concord last week, agreed that a rise in prices is inevitable, but agreed upon no uniform rates.

We see by the Cincinnati *Commercial* that Lt. Col. Thos. Reynolds, of the 16th Regiment, was severely wounded in the recent battles before Atlanta.

We hear that several men of the 5th Regiment, who had just been paid off, were robbed of considerable money on Friday night.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

JANESVILLE, WIS., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864.

NUMBER 133.

VOLUME 8.

Union Congressional District Convention.

We shall publish to-morrow the call for a Convention of this Congressional District, to be held at Watertown on the 25th inst. The time and place is all right enough, but we object most decidedly to the manner of electing the delegates. This Senatorial delegate business has always been a fraud and a cheat, for the reason that a Senatorial district comprises so large an area of country that the people fail to attend the convention, and the whole matter is turned over to those who have the time to make politics a trade. Three delegates from each Assembly District is enough, to fairly represent the sentiment of the people, and any thing more is a perplexity and an evil. Politicians who desire to pipi jay and fix things to suit themselves, always giv'ry in Seminole delegates who are usually proxies selected for a part'cu' purpose. We are free to say we don't like system.

THE PROCLAMATION of Governor Brown, of Georgia, ordering temporarily and immediately under arms all the arm-bearing population not already conscripted and in the rebel armies, shows how thorough has been the work of conscription in the South, and how small and inefficient is the force which remains to be drawn out. The Governor calls to the field all the reserve militia between the ages of fifty and fifty-five, and between sixteen and seventeen. He gives the people to understand that unless they come out promptly, Sherman's success is certain. He states the case with a frankness which shows the desperation of his hopes. The levy en masse, he says, is "to supply the reinforcements to General Johnston's army which are indispensable to the protection of Atlanta, and to prevent the state, being overrun by the overwhelming numbers now under command of the federal general upon our soil," and he tells us how thoroughly the state has already been drained of men. It has but two regiments of militia left, from a free population in 1860 of 595,088, and an aggregate population, free and slave, of 1,057,206.

WILLIAM H. CARTER, a rebel citizen of Maryland, who was tried and convicted before General Doubleday's Commission on charge of violating the laws of war, in contravention to furnish the rebel Government at Richmond with provisions, drugs, etc., has been sentenced to be hung. The President has approved the sentence, and the culprit will be executed at such time and place as the Commanding General of this Department shall designate. Carter had executed contracts with the rebels amounting to millions.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR has decided that if the muster-out of a regiment is delayed beyond the expiration of its term of service, by its detention in the field or otherwise by the Government, the men are entitled to pay up to the day of the actual muster-out; but if the delay is occasioned by any action of the members of the regiment they are entitled to pay up to the date of actual expiration of the term of service only, as shown by the muster-in rolls.

THE WHEAT CROP.—Rev. G. W. Lawrence brought into our office yesterday some twenty specimens of wheat collected by him from as many different fields, while passing over twenty-five or thirty miles of country. The samples graded from first rate to very poor, although three quarters of them were good. Fields that will yield only 8 or 10 bushels per acre, furnish an excellent berry. Some specimens were as plump and nice as in the best seasons. Mr. L. is of the opinion that Rock county will harvest at least half a crop of wheat.

J. MILTON SMITH, Pres't.
VINCENT TILYU, Sec'y.
jy28d1m833 E. L. DIXOCK, Agt.

THE GREAT OBJECT of persons who have become debilitated, and feel forewarned of disease common to this climate, is a remedy. Many think that billiousness is the cause and at once commence a rigid course of cathartics which but feeds the disease and reduces the patient as the stomach is not in a fit condition, but needs strengthening. To all who feel in this way we suggest that they try a bottle of the Red Jacket Stomach Bitters, which will invigorate the system, give tone to the stomach, and enliven the mind. Thousands have used it, and there is but one voice, and that of their wonderful cures. Sold by all druggists.

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SODA WATER.—Cold, sparkling and delicious to the taste in the Philadelphia Drug Store.

July23d1m572

A CORRESPONDENT, writing of General Bully Smith's resignation, says:

"The fact that General Smith had trouble with both Generals Butler and Meade, is too notorious to be denied. It was known that there had been, for some time, hardly any personal and very little official intercourse between him and the Generals mentioned. Of the character of the troubles I know only that those with General Butler were of a personal nature."

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Interview of a Canadian Editor with the President.

The editor of the London (Canada) Free Press, writing from Washington to his paper, thus describes an interview with Mr. Lincoln:

"The President's private room is just over the reception room and is entered from a sort of square hall, about which there are many waiting rooms for persons seeking audiences with the President. Upon entering this room, I saw persons walking to and fro in waiting. I at once placed in the hands of a messenger my card and letters (previously procured from friends in New York and Cincinnati), to deliver to the President, and, with scarcely a moment's delay, I was ushered into his presence, when he arose and stepped forward in a stooping position, extended his hand and shook mine kindly, but rather loosely, as if he was afraid of hurting it, remarking, at the same time: 'I am glad to see you, sir; be seated.' I replied: 'I am a stranger in the capital, and have sought an interview with you, Mr. President, and have been much pleased with the easy means of access.'

"President—Yes, this ready means of access is, I may say, under our form of government, the only link or cord which connects the people with the governing power; and, however unprofitable much of it, it must be kept up; as, for instance, a mother in a distant part, who has a son in the army who is regularly enlisted, has not served out his time, but has been as long as she thinks he ought to stay, will collect together all the little means she can to bring her hero to me to grant him his discharge. Of course, I cannot interfere, and can only see her and speak kindly to her. How far is your place from Detroit, sir?"

"About one hundred miles east from Detroit; we have no water communications,

but have a very nice little inland city, I intend remaining in Washington for a few days; all seems stir and commotion here."

"President—Yes, there never was anything in history to equal this."

"Your position must indeed be responsible and trying, President."

"Yes, to think of it, it is very strange that I, a boy brought up in the woods, and seeing as it were, but little of the world, should be drafted into the very apex of this great event."

"I read your proclamation of this morning calling for more men; it will, no doubt, be filled up."

"President—Yes, sir, it will be filled up."

"I then rose, saying, 'I thank you, Mr. President, for your kindness and courtesy.'

"President shakes hands again, and says: 'I am most happy to have made your acquaintance.'

"These words are given exactly as expressed by the President, written down a few moments after they were uttered."

Arctic Fire Insurance Company of New York.

CASH CAPITAL \$500,000.00.

ASSETS, 1st JULY, 1864 \$21,197.81.

LIABILITIES 14,370.50.

The Officers and Directors herewith present to the stockholders and patrons of the Company their Twenty-Second Semi-Annual exhibit of Assets and Liabilities, showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1864.

The Arctic Fire Insurance Company continue to insure against loss and damage by fire, and the damages of Canal Navigation and transportation, on terms as favorable as the nature of the risks and the real security of the insured and the safety of the Company will warrant. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

J. MILTON SMITH, Pres't.

VINCENT TILYU, Sec'y.

jy28d1m833 E. L. DIXOCK, Agt.

THE GREAT OBJECT of persons who have become debilitated, and feel forewarned of disease common to this climate, is a remedy. Many think that billiousness is the cause and at once commence a rigid course of cathartics which but feeds the disease and reduces the patient as the stomach is not in a fit condition, but needs strengthening. To all who feel in this way we suggest that they try a bottle of the Red Jacket Stomach Bitters, which will invigorate the system, give tone to the stomach, and enliven the mind. Thousands have used it, and there is but one voice, and that of their wonderful cures. Sold by all druggists.

july20dawooe

NOTICE.

We the undersigned, business men of

the city of Janesville, do hereby agree to close our respective places of business on

(last day) Thursday, August 10th, for the day, it being the day set apart by the

President for fasting and prayer, and no busines will be done on that day.

F. Z. SHERRIDAN, L. Dearborn,

Jas. Sutherland, A. C. Jenkins & Bro.

Jas. A. Webb, R. J. Richardson,

C. Miner, D. Darling,

A. Dearborn, F. C. Jenkins & Bro.

F. H. Gould, J. D. Wilson,

H. C. Graham, P. H. Gray,

W. G. Wheelock, Echlin & Foote

H. T. Tracy, D. A. Reynolds,

O. F. Myers, O. E. Herbstadt,

Moses Harsh, C. S. Kelly,

James Long, D. Davies, Jr.,

S. J. Covell, D. F. Kimble,

R. Williams, Mrs. J. R. Beale,

F. M. Hibbard, Curle & Bro.,

S. H. Culver, J. A. Tico,

James H. Camp, Ed Connell,

E. F. Colwell, W. Parrish,

G. R. Curtis, C. B. Colwell,

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1862.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

W. W. FIELD. M. L. BLOOD.

DISTRIBUTOR ELECTORS.

1st—GEO. C. NORTHRUP.

2nd—JONATHAN BOWMAN.

3rd—ALLEN WORDEN.

4th—HARVEY J. TURNER.

5th—W. J. BELITZ.

6th—A. S. McDILL.

REPUBLICAN UNION CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Rock County, and all others who

are in favor of saving the National Administration

in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, will meet in

Convention by their delegates, at the Court Room, in

Myers Block, city of Janesville, on Thursday, the 15th

of August, at 10 o'clock, noon, to nominate

candidates for County Officers.

The respective towns and wards will be entitled to

delegates as follows:

Ation, 2; Bradford, 2;

Beloit City, 1st Ward, 2; Town of Janesville, 2;

" " 2d " 2;

" " 3d " 2;

" " 4th " 2;

" " 5th " 2;

Town of Beloit, 2; Magnolia, 2;

Clinton, 2; Crystal Falls, 2;

Cottage Grove, 2; Portage, 2;

Farmers, 2; Plymouth, 2;

Janesville City, 1st Ward, 2; Rock, 2;

" " 2d " 2;

" " 3d " 2;

" " 4th " 2;

" " 5th " 2;

Union, 2.

Dated July 20th, 1862.

JOSEPH A. SPAULDING,

J. A. PAINTER, JR.,

W. H. T. THOMAS,

J. V. THOMAS,

E. A. BURDICK.

Atlanta.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, goes into an elaborate review of Sherman's campaign, and closes in these words: At this moment, Sherman lies within five miles of the city, and pours his shell into the enemy's intrenchments. Both combatants claim a victory in the recent battle. It is probable, however, that the one, my captured the more artillery, while we captured the more prisoners. Their loss in killed and wounded was certainly greater than ours; and, if we may believe the despairing call of Gen. Brown for help, it is precisely men which the enemy cannot afford to lose. Again, the design of the enemy was to drive Sherman across the Chattahoochee; but Sherman holds the battle-ground to-day, and has advanced beyond it. Moreover, the destruction of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad for thirty miles, by Rousseau, has absolutely severed Atlanta from railroad communication with Montgomery and Mobile. It may take weeks or possibly months yet to reduce Atlanta.

Newspaper Electricity.

The last number of Charles Dickens's All the Year Round contains a very graphic account of the manner in which the *Daily Telegraph*, a London cheap paper of great circulation, is got up. The introduction into the editorial room of the electric telegraph, is thus described:

I proceeded to a suit of rooms occupied by the sub-editor and the principal reporter. In the outermost of these rooms is arranged the electric telegraph apparatus, three round discs, with finger-sticks sticking out from them like concertina keys, and a needle pointing to alphabetic letters on the surface of the dial. One of these dials corresponds with the House of Commons, another with Mr. Reuter's telegraph office, the third with the private residence of the conductor of my journal, who is thus made acquainted with any important news which may transpire before he arrives at, or after he leaves the office. The electric telegraph, an enormous boon to all newspaper men, is especially beneficial to the sub-editor; by its aid he can place before the expectant leader writer summary of the great speech, a debate or the momentous telegram which is to furnish the theme for a triumphant jubilee or virtuous indignation; by its aid he can 'make up' the paper, that is, see exactly how much composed matter will have to be left 'standing over,' for the tinkling of the bell announces a message from the head of the reporting staff in the House, to the effect, 'House up half a col. to come.' Sometimes, very rarely, wires get crossed, or otherwise out of gear, and strange messages relating to misdelivered fancies of butter, or marital excuses for not coming home to dinner, arrive at the office of my journal. The sub-editor has a story now, after having twice given the signal to a West-end office which Mr. Reuter then had, to receive a pustic remonstrance from some evidently recently awakened maiden, 'Please not to ring again till I sit on my gown!'

As yet, to our knowledge, no American journal has gone so far as this in its arrangements.

MAJOR-GEN. MILROY, commanding the District of Tennessee, has created quite an excitement among the rebel sympathizers of Nashville and vicinity by a recent order, Convalescent soldiers not strong enough to rejoin their commands in the field, but capable of performing light duties, have been detailed as guards at the houses and farms of citizens residing in the City of Nashville and vicinity. Gen. Milroy, finding that some of these soldiers were employed in guarding rebel property, at once issued an order recalling all guards, and ordering that guards be furnished only to loyal citizens. Under this order guards, can only be procured upon conclusive proof of unquestioned loyalty. Loyalty, as the General understands it, does not consist in having taken oaths, but in open outspoken devotion to the Union.

By a vote of 21 to 4 the Chicago Common Council has confirmed the nomination of Hon. J. L. Pickard as superintendent of Schools for that city. The Chicago papers all approve the selection, and hope Mr. Pickard will accept the place. The papers of this state manifest a strong desire to have Mr. Pickard remain in his present position.

LARGE QUANTITIES of goods continue to be shipped back to Europe, the leading houses in New York and other cities having refused to buy them at the high prices at which they are now offered. This circumstance will no doubt diminish future imports considerably, and decrease the receipts of gold for duties.

The Sensations of the Wounded.
I remember no acute sensation of pain, not even any distinct shot, only an instantaneous consciousness of having been hit; then my breath came very hard and labor'd, with a group-like sound, and with a dull, aching feeling in my right shoulder, my arm fell powerless at my side, and the English dropped from my grasp. I threw my left hand up to my throat, and withdrew it covered with warm red blood. The end had come at last. But, thank God, it was death in battle. Only let me get back out of that deadly storm and breathe away the few minutes that were left me of life in some place of comparative rest and security. It all rushed to my mind in an instant. I turned and rushed to the rear. A comrade brushed by me wounded in the hand, who moment before was firing away close to my side.

I saw re-enforcements moving up, and I recollect a thrill of joy even then, as I hoped that the tide of battle might yet be turned, and those rebel masses beaten back, broken, foiled.

But my work was done. I was growing faint and weak, although not yet half way out of range of fire. A narrow space between two massive boulders, over which rested the trunk of a fallen tree, offered refuge and a hope of safety from further danger. I crawled into it and laid down to die. I counted the minutes before I must bleed to death. I had no more hope of seeing the new year on the morrow than I now have of outliving the next century.

Captain Winslow prepared to meet the Alabama—fixed his cubits to protect his machinery, kept cool, fired slow but kept firing. Simmies acted differently, and we have the result. General Grant is a man of the same stamp. He has set himself deliberately to break Lee's connections with the south. It has been his object in every movement of this campaign. There is but one great chance for failure—want of men. Now is the time to aid him—now the time to strike a decisive blow. Let the call of the President for troops meet with a hearty, spontaneous response. Give Grant the troops he needs now, and this gigantic struggle will speedily come to an end.

Let the roll be drawn here. The temple of memory has its holy place, into which only one's own soul may, once in a great season, solemnly enter.

And so I lay there, with my head pillow'd on my blanket, while the battle raged and swelled again around and over me—bullets glancing from the sides of stone that sheltered me, or sinking into the log above me, and shot and shell crashed through the tree tops and fell all about me.

Two shells, I remember, struck scarcely ten feet from me and in their explosion covered me with dirt and splinters, but that was all. Still I lived on. I smile now as I think of it, how I kept raising my left hand to see if the finger nails were growing white and purple, as they do when one bleeds to death, and wondered to find them still warm and ruddy. Hemorrhage must have ceased almost, and then came the instincts of existence, which said, "Live."

Then came the agony of waiting for removal from the field. How I longed and looked for some familiar face, as our men charged twice up into that wood, directly over me, but they belonged to another division and had other work to do than bearing off the wounded.

Insane Asylums.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

If the benevolent lady who wrote the article on Insane Asylums, in your paper of Friday last, will favor me with her address, I promise to open to her a large field for her exertions and sympathy. I will inform her of a large institution for the insane, which is never visited by any one in authority, but is entirely under the control of one despoiled person assisted by one physician hired by the year, or having an interest in the number of persons in the house. Here not only the insane are received but the sane also, without any medical or legal commitment of the character required by law. Hero fathers imprison their sons and daughters, husbands their wives. I will tell her of a lady twenty-six years of age, very intelligent, handsome, well educated and accomplished, who sings enchantingly—the daughter of one of the wealthiest men in a neighboring city, who never was insane for one hour, but has been in prison for the last seven years, at the instance of her father. Her crime, as she alleges, is that she took sides with her mother in high family quarrels, and for what her keepers call "insanity," she has passed nights in the strait jacket, and months in solitary confinement, often threatened with showering and the iron mask. The full history of this case would fill a volume, and startle the community.

I will also give her the history of a young gentleman, twenty-two years of age formerly in business for himself, who having engaged him into a lady not approved by his father, was seized when coming from his house by two men, forced into a carriage and overpowered. He was taken to the institution and spent the night on the floor in a strait jacket. The evidences of his insanity, as given by the head of the institution to my informant, are curious. They were these—for selling a horse for less than it cost; wearing a hat without a rim; and giving one hundred dollars for a diamond ring for the young lady. This young man, after spending a month in confinement, was released by a brother who threatened the father with exposure.

I could mention the case of a wife—a meek quiet woman, in good health—brought by her husband on the charge of extravagance. "God knows," says the poor woman, "I never had the means to be extravagant."

I could fill your entire paper with cases even worse than these. Everything I have written can be substantiated by the ortho-

peccable persons. I am not writing of England, or of Italy, or of a former age, but of our own country in the year 1862.

BASILE.

A Canadian Paper on Mr. Lincoln's Terms of Peace.

The Toronto *Globe* of Saturday, closes a long editorial on the peace negotiations, as follows:

Those who have looked upon the dreadful civil war now raging in the seceded States as a means of removing the curse of Slavery from this continent, will rejoice to find Mr. Lincoln making "the abandonment of slavery" equally with the restoration of the whole Union an indispensable part of "any proposition" for the termination of the war. If he had asked only the restoration of the Union, we should have it to say that the terrible lesson of the rebellion had been wasted upon him, and that with all his experience, he was still willing to make terms with the "rebel confederacy" which has proved so dreadful a curse to his country. But it is otherwise. Upon the eve of an election at which he is a candidate—and at a time when he is demanding 500,000 more men to fight the battles of the Union—Mr. Lincoln declares, without circumlocution, that the "abandonment of slavery" must be a condition in any proposition for the restoration of the Union which the Federal Government can entertain. In taking so bold a stand—in declaring that freedom for all must be the basis of any reconstruction of the Union—Mr. Lincoln may feel confident that the sentiment of the loyal States will sustain him. His noble and distinct declaration is honorable alike to himself and to the people upon whom he support he relies.

PICTURES.—Go to Clark's if you want good pictures.

PRAYER BOOKS!

CORNER BOOKSTORE,

HIGHST PRICERS Paid in CASH for old iron at the Rock River Works.

The Situation at Petersburg.

"Carlton," the well-informed correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writes from Grant's headquarters, July 18th: It is my firm conviction that the prospects of crushing the rebellion have never been so bright as at the present time. It is my calm, deliberate judgment, based on the following facts:

1. Position.—Grant is close to his base of supplies. He is striking at the spinal cord of Lee's communication.

2. Present preparations. I am not at liberty to state what they are, but the army is not idle; although lying still, I can only say that if big guns and mortars and gunpowder are of any value, Lee will have enough to do to keep his lines intact during the month of August.

3. The determination of the men. They mean to take Petersburg. There is no sign of despondency. Their elasticity of spirits is wonderful.

4. General Grant's obstinacy and persistence and expectation. He expects to take it. It is not an expectation without cause. He has weighed the matter. He is laying out his work intelligently and deliberately. Those men usually succeed, in building towers who count the cost. In this connection I recall the words of Admiral Foote, as we sat in the cabin of his gunboat after the taking of Fort Henry: "I know I should take it. I weighed every circumstance, thought over all the possibilities, told the men to keep cool, take good aim, fire low, but to keep firing."

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This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly white texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth and the distinctive appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Presented by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,
General Agents, 202 Broadway,
New York.

N.Y.—1860 X. DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent rheumatic and intermittent fever.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constitution.

They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the work man strong, and are exhaustless natural restorer.

They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calais Root, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO. 202 Broadway, New York.

Introducing our business in this city.

ECHELIN & FOOTE'S

English,

French,

Stotch and

American,

Compiling all the

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON!

and in fact

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF GOODS!

ever exhibited to the citizens of Janesville.

THE SPRING STYLES!

ARE—

New and Beautiful!!

and we have all the facilities for doing the very best work at the lowest possible price.

DEMUS S. BARNES & CO., Proprietors, New York.

Intending to close our business in this city.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

N. SWACER,

dealer and manufacturer of

Furniture and Cabinet Ware,

an answer to the citizens of Janesville. Rock and adjoining country, that has ever had a larger and better selected stock of furniture that has ever been in this city, and notwithstanding that fact we intend to do our best to supply the wants of our citizens.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.

It eradicates scurf and dandruff.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
of Illinois.

For Vice-President;
ANDREW JOHNSON,
of Tennessee.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
W. W. FIELD,
District Electors.

1st—**C. NORTHRUP.**
2nd—**JONATHAN BOWMAN.**
3rd—**ALLEN WORDEN.**
4th—**HARVEY J. TURNER.**
5th—**W. J. BELITZ.**
6th—**A. S. McDILL.**

REPUBLICAN UNION CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Rock county, and all others who are in favor of supporting the Union, will meet in Convention to choose the delegation, at the Court Room, in Myers Block, city of Janesville, on Thursday, the 16th day of August, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon; to nominate candidates for the offices.

The respective towns and wards will be entitled to delegations as follows:

Avon	1	Baldord	2
Beloit City, 1st Ward	2	Town of Janesville	1
" " 2d	2	" " 2d	2
" " 3d	2	" " 3d	2
Town of Beloit	2	Lima	1
Clinton	2	Magnolia	1
Denton	2	Monroe	1
Harmony	2	Plymouth	1
Janesville City, 1st Ward	2	Rock	1
" " 2d	2	Ridge Valley	1
" " 3d	2	" " 4th	2
" " 5th	2	" " 5th	2

Dated July 30th, 1864.

JOSEPH A. SPAULDING,
John P. HARRIS,
W. L. WILCOX,
J. L. TITOMS,
E. A. BURICK.

Atlanta.

A correspondent of the New York Times, goes into an elaborate review of Sherman's campaign, and closes in these words: At this moment, Sherman lies within five miles of the city, and pours his shell into the enemy's intrenchments. Both combatants claim a victory in the recent battle. It is probable, however, that the enemy captured the more artillery, while we captured the more prisoners. Their loss in killed and wounded was certainly great, or that ours; and, if we may believe the despairing call of Gov. Brown for help, it is precisely men which the enemy cannot afford to lose. Again, the design of the enemy was to drive Sherman across the Chattahoochee; but Sherman holds the battle-ground to-day, and has advanced beyond it. Moreover, the destruction of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad for thirty miles, by Rousseau, has absolutely severed Atlanta from railroad communication with Montgomery and Mobile. It may take weeks or possibly months yet to reduce Atlanta.

Newspaper Electricity.

The last number of Charles Dickens's All the Year Round contains a very graphic account of the manner in which the Daily Telegraph, a London cheap paper of great circulation, is got up. The introduction into the editorial room of the electric telegraph, is thus described:

I proceeded to a suit of rooms occupied by the sub-editor and the principal reporters. In the outermost of these rooms is arranged the electric telegraph apparatus, three round discs, with finger-stops sticking out from them like concertina keys, and a needle pointing to alphabetical letters on the surface of the dial. One of these dials corresponds with the House of Commons, another with Mr. Reuter's telegraph office, the third with the private residence of the conductor of my journal, who is thus made acquainted with any important news which may transpire before he arrives at, or after he leaves the office. The electric telegraph, an enormous boon to all newspaper men, is especially beneficial to the sub-editor; by its aid he can place, before the expectant reader writer summary of the great speech in a debate or the momentous telegram which is to furnish the theme for a triumphant jubilee or virtuous indignation; by its aid he can 'make up' the paper, that is, see exactly how much composed matter will have to be left standing over, for the tinking of the best and neatest message from the head of the reporting staff in the House, to the effect, 'House up—half a col. to come.' Sometimes, very rarely, wires get crossed, or otherwise out of gear, and strange messages relating to misdelivered finkins of butter, or marlins excuses for not coming home to dinner, arrive at the office of my journal. The sub-editor has a story how, after having twice given the signal to a West-end office which Mr. Reuter then had, received a pathetic remonstrance from some evidently recently awakened maiden. Please not to ring again till I stop on my gown!

I could mention the case of a wife—a week quiet woman, in good health—brought in by her husband on the charge of extra-agency. "God knows," says the poor woman, "I never had the means to be extravagant."

I could fill your entire paper with cases even worse than these. Everything I have written can be substantiated by the oaths of respectable persons. I am not writing of England, or of Italy, or of a former age; but of our own country in the year 1864.

Bastille.

A Canadian Paper on Mr. Lincoln's Terms of Peace.

The Toronto Globe of Saturday, closes a long editorial on the peace negotiations, as follows:

Those who have looked upon the dreadful civil war now raging in the seabed States as a means of removing the curse of Slavery from this continent, will rejoice to find Mr. Lincoln making "the abandonment of slavery" equally with the restoration of the whole Union, an indispensable part of "any proposition" for the termination of the war. If he had asked only the restoration of the Union, we should have it to say that the terrible lesson of the rebellion had been wasted upon him, and that with all his experience, he was still willing to make terms with the "rôle of barbarism" which has proved so dreadful a curse to his country. But it is otherwise. Upon the eve of an election at which he is a candidate—and at a time when he is demanding 500,000 more men to fight the battles of the Union—Mr. Lincoln declares, without circumlocution, that "the abandonment of slavery" must be condition in any proposition for the termination of the war. If he had asked only the restoration of the Union, we should have it to say that the terrible lesson of the rebellion had been wasted upon him, and that with all his experience, he was still willing to make terms with the "rôle of barbarism" which has proved so dreadful a curse to his country. But it is otherwise.

By a vote of 21 to 1 the Chicago Common Council has confirmed the nomination of Hon. J. L. Pickard as superintendent of Schools for that city. The Chicago papers all approve the selection, and hope Mr. Pickard will accept the place. The papers of this state manifest a strong desire to have Mr. Pickard remain in his present position.

LARGE QUANTITIES of goods continue to be re-shipped back to Europe, the leading houses in New York and other cities having refused to buy them at the high prices at which they are now offered. This circumstance will no doubt diminish future imports considerably, and decrease the exports of gold for duties.

PICTURES.—Go to Clark's if you want good pictures.

july 1864

The Situation at Petersburgh.

I remember no acute sensation of pain, nor even any distinct shot, only an instantaneous consciousness of having been hit; and then my breath came very hard and laborious, with a group-like sound, and with a dull, aching feeling in my right shoulder, the arm fell powerless at my side, and the hand dropped from my grasp. I threw my left hand up to my throat, and withdrew it covered with warm, red blood. The end had come at last. But thank God, it was death in battle. Only let me die, it is my firm conviction that the prospects of crushing the rebellion have never been so bright as at the present time. It is my calm, deliberate judgment, based on the following facts:

1. Position—Grant is close to his base of supplies. He is striking at the spinal cord of Lee's communication.

2. Present preparations. I am not at liberty to state what they are, but the army is not idle, although lying still; I can only say that if big guns and mortars and gunpowder are of any value, Lee will have enough to do to keep his lines intact during the month of August.

3. The determination of the men. They mean to take Petersburgh. There is no sign of despondency. Their elasticity of spirit is wonderful.

4. General Grant's obstinacy and persistence and expectation. He expects to take it. It is not an expectation without cause. He has weighed the matter. He is laying out his work intelligently and deliberately. Those men, usually succeed in building towers who count the cost. In this connection I recall the words of Admiral Foote, as we sat in the cabin of his gunboat after the taking of Fort Henry: "I knew I should take it. I weighed every circumstance, thought over all the possibilities, told the men to keep cool, take good aim, fire low, but to keep firing."

Captain Winslow prepared to meet the Alabama—fixed his cables to protect his machinery, kept cool, fired slow, but kept skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Parrotized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

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25.

COMMERCIAL.

SAFETY FOR THE JANETTE'S OASIS, BY DEMP & GRAY,
JANETTE & DAUER DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, August 8, 1864.

Receipts of grain continue very light, which is owing to the same fact mentioned last week, that farmers are still busy engaged securing the new crop. Wheat is in good demand though at lower prices, about 20 bushels to day at \$1.02 50 per cwt, common shipping grade. Corn is in demand for all, and prices may be quoted 1/2 cent lower, with sales at \$1.18 12 per 100 bushels. Oats are also being demand-
ed. We note sales of old No. 1 at \$1.05, and new at \$1.02. Butter is scarce, and ice articles sell quick at 25 cents. Other products are un-
changed.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—Extra 100 bushels at 1 Club, \$1.03 12 50, shipping grade at \$1.02 50.

CORN—Shells per 100 lbs. \$1.18 12 50; ears per p. 72 lbs. \$0.06 10.

WHEAT—Quintals at \$1.02 50 10 00 per bushel; mono com-
ing forward.

OATS—2 bushels 1.01 00 12; now old, \$1.02 50.

BUTTER—Prime enough at \$1.02 50 12; common
at 1.01 00 12.

BUTTER—Oil in choice ruffles at \$0.30 00.

BUTTER—Prime white \$2.00 00 25; mixed lots \$1.26.
175.

POTATOES—Choice Shannock and Peach Blows
at 10 00 12; common and mixed lots 10 00 50.

EGGS—Quintals at 10 00 12 50 per dozen.

POULTRY—Turkeys dressed, legge Chickens 7@ per pound.

EGGS—Green 10@ per dozen.

SHIRT LINENS—Range from \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

TOBACCO—Fair to prime leaf tobacco \$1.00.

WHEAT—Oil at 20 00 12 50 per unpacked
bushel.

FLOUR—Spring wheat at 25 00 100 lbs.

NEW—Wheat at 25 00 100 lbs.

(By Telegraph) NEW YORK, August 3, 1864.

FLOUR—Sack per 100 bushels at \$1.20 50 10 00.

WHEAT—Very quiet, spring wheat at \$1.00 00 00.

OATS—Oil and mixed, only to lower.

EGGS—Dressed at 1.01 00 12.

(By Telegraph) JAMESVILLE, August 8, 1864.

FLOUR—Very quiet, spring wheat at \$1.00 00 00.

WHEAT—Declined 1 1/2¢, closing quiet.

OATS—Oil and mixed, only to lower.

EGGS—Dressed at 1.01 00 12.

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(By Telegraph) JAMESVILLE, August 8,

COMMERCIAL.

REPORTED FOR THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE, BY MUMP & GRAY,
GRIFFIN AND PROUDMAN DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, August 8, 1864.
Receipts of grain continue very light, which is owing to the same fact mentioned last week, that farmers are still busy engaged securing the new crop. Wheat is in good demand though at 17¢ per bushel, after about 20¢ bushel, to day at \$1.00 per bushel for common shipping spring. Corn is less required for feed, and prices may be quoted 12¢ per bushel, with sales at \$1.00. 12¢ per bushel shelled corn are 10¢ less than downward. We note sales of No. 1 at 12¢ per bushel, and now at 15¢ per bushel. Butter is scarce, and ice cream sales quicken 25¢ per lb. Other products are hauled.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—Bucks the Grade and Club, \$1.50 10¢; shelling per bushel, \$1.00 10¢.

CORN—Shelled per 50 lbs., \$1.18 10¢; ear do. per 75 lbs., 90¢ 10¢.

RYE—Quotaible at \$1.00 10¢ 16¢ bushel; none coming forward.

OATS—94 No. 1, 12¢ 10¢; new do. 55¢ 10¢.

HARLEY—Pineapple examples at \$1.25 10¢; common to 10¢ 10¢ 10¢.

BUTTER—Used to choice rolls scarce at 20¢ 10¢.

BEANS—Prime white \$2.00 10¢ 25¢; mixed lots \$1.25 10¢.

POTATOES—Custer, Neshaminy and Beach Blow, 10¢ per bushel and mixed lots 10¢ 10¢.

EARS—Shall 10¢ 10¢ 10¢ per dozen.

POULTRY—Turkey dressed \$6.00; Chickens 7¢ per pound.

1113—Grosbeak \$1.00¢; dry 14¢ 10¢.

1114—Wrens \$1.00¢—Range from \$1.00 to \$2.00 each.

1115—Flock—Fair to prime live hens.

Wool—Bull at \$10.00 10¢; do. for unshorned

1116—Sheep in wool at 10¢ 10¢ 10¢ 10¢.

1117—Horsehair at 10¢ 10¢ 10¢ 10¢.

1118—Hemp—Rooms over Mosley's Book Store, West Milwaukee Street, 10¢ 10¢.

1119—Tobacco—J. C. M. 10¢ 10¢.

1120—Satin—M. J. 10¢ 10¢.

1121—Doll and doll clothes \$1.00 for western.

1122—Sewing—\$1.00.

1123—Milwaukee Journal—J. A. M. 10¢ 10¢.

MILWAUKEE, August 8, 1864.

FLOUR—Very quiet, pricing ratios held at \$1.00 10¢.

WHEAT—Decided 10¢ 10¢, closing quiet.

OATS—Fair and rising, fully 10¢ lower.

1124—Butter at 22¢ 10¢.

1125—Hams—\$1.00.

1126—Tea—\$1.00.

1127—Linen—\$1.00.

1128—Milwaukee Journal—J. A. M. 10¢ 10¢.

1129—Milwaukee Journal—J. A. M. 10¢ 10¢.

1130—Milwaukee Journal—J. A. M. 10¢ 10¢.

1131—Milwaukee Journal—J. A. M. 10¢ 10¢.

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